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DEPARTMENT OF



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CITY *of*
EDMONTON
ALBERTA



HEALTH
DEPARTMENT
REPORT

1924

Members of the Local Board of Health

Doctor D. B. Leitch, Chairman; Alderman J. W. Findlay, Esq.;
Doctor Harold Orr.

Ex-Officio Members

His Worship Mayor Blachford; Dr. T. H. Whitelaw, M.O.H.;
A. W. Haddow, Esq., City Engineer.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.....	T. H. Whitelaw, B.A., M.B.
Chief Health Inspector.....	S. A. Main
Health Inspector.....	R. T. Anderson
Chief Sanitary Inspector.....	W. R. Graham
Sanitary Inspector.....	J. M. Highet, R.P.C., A.I.S.E.
Sanitary Inspector.....	G. Howland
Sanitary Inspector.....	J. H. Blackburn
Chief Food Inspector.....	L. H. Swail, V.S.
Food Inspector.....	T. E. Lord
Milk Inspector and Chemist.....	H. C. Graham, B.A.
Dairy Inspector.....	C. Ellinger
Accountant.....	Miss B. B. Murray
Stenographer.....	Miss E. M. Luckwell
Nurse.....	Miss O. B. Bailey
Nurse.....	Miss M. A. Wilkin

Revenue and Expenditure Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1924

REVENUE

Inspection Fees.....	\$ 362.25
Cemetery Fees.....	1,690.50
Ambulance Fees.....	1,089.05
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,141.80
Balance cost of operation for 1924.....	32,595.06
	<hr/>
	\$35,736.86

EXPENDITURE

Salaries.....	\$27,530.79
Printing, Postage and Stationery.....	463.61
Transportation.....	3,649.73
Telephones.....	207.65
Miscellaneous.....	182.97
Uniforms.....	168.00
Disinfection and Quarantine.....	440.65
Cow and Dairy Inspection.....	37.16
Cemetery.....	1,692.16
Burial of Paupers.....	171.00
Ambulance (operation).....	1,193.14
	<hr/>
	\$35,736.86

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

January 9th, 1925.

MESSRS. THE COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF HEALTH,
CITY OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1924.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

During the year the new Isolation Hospital was completed and it was opened for patients in March. It has already proved itself to be a most satisfactory and efficient hospital admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built. So popular has it been that during the nine months, April to December, fifty (50) cases of diphtheria out of a total of fifty-six (56) have been treated there, or about 90 per cent., and of 403 cases of scarlet fever, 299 or almost 75 per cent. have been sent to this hospital. This circumstance has greatly reduced the number of houses where it was necessary to impose quarantine with all its attendant disadvantages and inconveniences and has no doubt assisted materially in limiting to some extent the number of cases of these diseases. The most important consideration is, however, the fact that with this modern and well-equipped hospital, the parents of children can be assured that the conditions which are best calculated to bring about an early and perfect recovery from these infectious conditions are available for the safety and general welfare of the patients.

The number of patients admitted during the year were 709, or an average of 59 per month, the highest being 90 for July and the lowest 13 for August.

The 709 patients were classified as follows as regards disease for which they were admitted:

Scarlet Fever	433
Measles.....	83
Suspected Measles	1
Diphtheria.....	78
Suspected Diphtheria.....	6
Diphtheria Carriers.....	3
Erysipelas.....	37
Suspected Erysipelas.....	1
Chickenpox	12
Tonsillitis and sore throats	9
Impetigo contagiosum	5
Old age and incurable cases	5
Influenza.....	4
Scabies	4
Mumps.....	3
Smallpox.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	1
Anterior polio myelitis.....	1
Suspected Anterior polio myelitis	1
Whooping Cough	2
Suspected Whooping Cough	1
Tetanus.....	1
Barber's Itch	2
Ringworm.....	1
Serum rash.....	1
Infected foot	1
Gonorrhœa	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	1
Cases not diagnosed	3
Suspected infection.....	2
Mastoid operation.....	1
Total.....	709

Six (6) of the above scarlet fever patients were found to be Diphtheria carriers after admission.

CITY OF EDMONTON

While the bulk of these cases admitted have been the more common infectious diseases—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Erysipelas—it is to be noted how large a variety of the minor infections including contagious skin conditions have been treated there. This is made possible by the accommodation provided of many single bed wards and six observation wards for new cases admitted, where the diagnosis is in any degree doubtful. Owing to no provision having yet been made for a home for the Aged and Incurables in our city, the beds of one ward have been utilized for the care of a number of such cases. If, however, infectious conditions should so increase as to require all the available accommodation in this hospital, some other disposition will have to be made of the Aged and Incurable cases kept there.

Inasmuch as the period of quarantine for scarlet fever is on the average 35 days, it is quite evident that if 20 cases per week of scarlet fever apply for admittance it would only take about one month to fill the hospital to its capacity. It further is apparent that the accommodation in this hospital is almost entirely taken up by the two most important diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria, and that the number of cases of the minor diseases which have to be accommodated is liable to be very limited.

The deaths occurring at the hospital during the year numbered 18, due to the following causes:

Scarlet Fever.....	7	Per cent. of cases admitted	1.6
Diphtheria.....	8	Per cent. of cases admitted	10.
Erysipelas.....	2	Per cent. of cases admitted	5.4
Tuberculosis.....	1	Per cent. of cases admitted	50.

It is to be noted that the death rate for Diphtheria was high, or 10 per cent. This is due to the fact that practically all the severe and desperate cases including those which had not received treatment by antitoxin early enough were taken to the hospital for treatment.

The Nursing Staff, operating under the control of the Edmonton Hospital Board, has given excellent service during the year. A number of cases of infection have occurred among the nurses and employees, but steps have been taken to protect them as far as possible by immunizing them against infectious disease.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1923 AND 1922

	CITY CASES			OUTSIDE CITY CASES			TOTALS		
	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922
Smallpox.....	1	21	0	1	3	1	2	24	1
Diphtheria.....	89	133	176	11	15	1	100	148	177
Scarlet Fever.....	603	343	316	24	24	21	627	367	337
Chickenpox.....	774	449	506	4	1	0	778	449	506
Mumps.....	16	6	17	0	0	0	16	6	17
Measles.....	1,334	256	2,143	10	3	1	1,344	259	2,144
German Measles.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Tuberculosis.....	53	31	16	30	12	10	83	43	26
Whooping Cough.....	397	570	121	1	0	0	398	570	121
Erysipelas.....	35	18	8	14	9	3	49	27	11
Typhoid Fever.....	1	15	4	3	30	11	4	45	15
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	5
Encephalitis.....	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	4	0
Lethargica.....	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	8
Infantile Paralysis.....	Neonatorum.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS.....	3,312	1,858	3,339	104	100	70	3,416	1,958	3,409

These figures show a decreased prevalence of Diphtheria, Smallpox, Whooping Cough and especially Typhoid Fever of which there was only one City case during the year. There is, however, a decided increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 1922 and 1923, also an increase in Measles and Chickenpox. The total for the year, which is comparatively high, is greatly augmented by the minor infections,—Measles, Chickenpox and Whooping Cough,—

and it is evident that a much larger proportion of these diseases is being reported than is the case in many cities and districts where the reporting of these minor diseases is notoriously lax. It is especially gratifying to note the very low incidence during the year of Smallpox and Typhoid Fever, only one case of each having occurred among the residents of the City.

The number of cases of the various important prevalent diseases and the death rates for each for the last three years are as follows:

	CITY CASES			DEATHS			PER CENT.			RATE PER 100,000		
	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922	1924	1923	1922
Scarlet Fever-----	603	343	316	8	2	9	1.3	.3	2.8	13.	3.3	15.
Diphtheria-----	89	133	176	5	6	18	5.6	4.5	10.2	8.	10.	30.
Measles-----	1,334	256	2,143	6	2	8	.45	.83	.37	10.	3.3	13.
Whooping Cough-----	397	570	121	8	8	1	2.	1.4	1.	3.3	3.3	1.6
Tuberculosis----- (not fully reported)	53	31	16	24	33	33						

The above figures show that Measles and Whooping Cough, both of which are commonly regarded so lightly as community diseases, nevertheless each caused more deaths than diphtheria and, in the case of Whooping Cough, the same number of deaths as Scarlet Fever. There were 24 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or nine less than for each of the two years preceding, indicating a lessened prevalence, notwithstanding the greater number reported. It has always been found difficult or impossible to secure complete reports of the number of cases of Tuberculosis and the death rate is the only basis of comparison.

During the year there were admitted to the Central Alberta Sanatorium, 14 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis from the City. The treatment and care given at this Institution are very satisfactory and give the best possible chance of recovery from, or arrest of, the disease.

Five (5) cases of Mentally Defective Children were admitted during the year to the Red Deer Hospital for Mental Defectives.

VACCINATION AND INOCULATION

During the year there were 347 vaccinations given for protection against Smallpox and 188 inoculations to secure immunity against Diphtheria, each inoculation being given three times. Besides these, a large number of cases were inoculated at the public schools by the School Board Medical Officer. For the elimination of Diphtheria altogether as a disease, it is only necessary that practically all of our children and young adults should take advantage of this treatment supplied without cost.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are estimated on the basis of 60,000 population, though it is probable the present population is somewhat in excess of that.

Year	Deaths		Rate Per 1,000 Population
	Deaths	Population	
1921-----	556		9.26
1922-----	643		10.71
1923-----	526		8.76
1924-----	500		8.33

The death rate for 1924 is the lowest ever recorded in the City and is much below the average general death rates recorded for cities and nations.

Year	Births		Rate Per 1,000 Population
	Births	Population	
1921-----	2,161		36.
1922-----	2,226		37.1
1923-----	1,943		32.4
1924-----	1,846		30.7

The birth rate has shown a tendency to gradually decline since 1922, but is still well above the average for cities of the Dominion of Canada and national birth rates generally.

CITY OF EDMONTON

Marriages

1921-----		1,079
1922-----		1,002
1923-----		953
1924-----		920

The business and financial depression existing generally is reflected in the gradual decrease in the marriage rate.

Infant Mortality

Year	Deaths Under One Year of Age	Total Deaths All Ages	Per cent. of Total	Rate Per 1,000 of Births
1921-----	165	556	29	76
1922-----	220	643	34.3	98
1923-----	154	526	29.2	79
1924-----	131	500	26.2	70.9

The Infantile Mortality rate of 70.9 is the lowest ever recorded in the City, as is also the percentage of total deaths of 26.2. The above figures exclude 16 deaths of infants dying within a few days after being brought to the City for treatment. The addition of these 16 deaths would give a total of infant deaths of 147 and a mortality rate of 79 instead of 70.9 as above. The decline of the number of births of nearly 100 as compared with 1923, correspondingly raises the mortality rate.

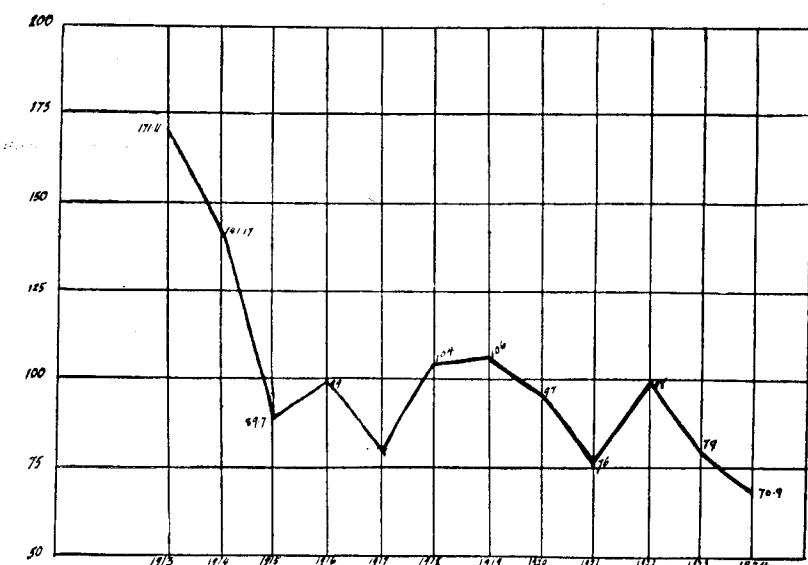
According to monthly returns the deaths of infants were as follows:

	City Deaths	Deaths Outside City cases
January-----	11	1
February-----	12	1
March-----	14	3
April-----	12	1
May-----	10	1
June-----	14	3
July-----	14	1
August-----	4	2
September-----	9	1
October-----	8	1
November-----	13	1
December-----	10	0
Total-----	131	16

The highest mortality occurred in the months of March, June, July and November; the lowest in August, September, October. It is somewhat remarkable that the month of August usually, a high mortality month, was the lowest on record, only four (4) infant deaths occurring.

The following chart shows graphically the mortality rates for the last 12 years, the present year reaching the lowest point. Further reduction is still possible depending largely on the ability and willingness of the community generally, to avail themselves of the means now provided to assist them in the proper care and feeding of infants.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR 12 YEARS—EDMONTON



The causes of deaths of infants were:

	City	Outside City
Prematurity-----	24	1
Pneumonia-----	19	6
Intestinal disorders, diarrhoea-----	17	4
Malnutrition-----	14	2
Malformation-----	7	0
Jaundice-----	5	0
Influenza-----	4	0
Malformation of heart-----	4	0
Congenital defects-----	4	0
Accident of birth-----	4	0
Whooping Cough-----	4	0
Cerebral Haemorrhage-----	3	0
Hæmorrhage of newly born-----	3	0
Convulsions-----	2	0
Measles-----	3	0
Pulmonary Atelectasis-----	1	0
Myocarditis-----	1	0
Gothyre and Strangulation-----	1	0
Sarcoma of Kidney-----	1	0
Laryngitis-----	1	0
Erysipelas-----	1	0
Suffocation from vomiting-----	1	0
Haemophilia-----	1	0
Choking from bottle feeding-----	1	0
Accidental drowning-----	1	0
Congenital syphilis-----	0	1
Pyloric Stenosis-----	0	1
Sepsis of newly born-----	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction-----	1	0
Capillary Bronchitis-----	1	0
Causes unknown-----	1	0
Total-----	131	16

CITY OF EDMONTON

Total infant deaths 147, of which 131 were City cases.

	Year 1924
Deaths of infants born alive capable of sustaining life.	90
Deaths of infants born alive incapable of sustaining life due to prematurity, malformation, etc.	57
Under 1 day of life	24
Over 1 day and under 1 week	29
Over 1 week and under 1 month	18
Total in the 1st month	71
In the 2nd month	11
In the 3rd month	14
In the 4th month	8
In the 5th month	9
In the 6th month	9
In the 7th month	9
In the 8th month	5
In the 9th month	4
In the 10th month	4
In the 11th month	1
In the 12th month	2
Total	147

To lower infantile mortality our chief endeavor must be directed towards safeguarding and promoting the infants' health during the first six months of life. To this end the work of the Child Welfare Clinics has been of special value under the direction of Drs. Folinsbee and Leitch who give their time gratuitously.

The percentage of illegitimate births and the number of stillborn children is practically the same as last year. As compared with 1922 and previous years, there is a gratifying decrease in the number of stillborn infants which indicates that the educational features of Child Welfare Work, begun three years ago, are beginning to have the desired effect.

	1924	1923	1922
Births	1,846	1,943	2,226
Illegitimate births	99	98	93
Per cent. illegitimate births	5.3	5	4
Still births	48	49	86

Nationality of the Infants Born during 1924

The nativity of the male parents of the 1,846 infants born indicates that the British born numbered 1,231, or 61 per cent. If to these we add 215 of United States nativity we have 1,443, or 78 per cent. of Anglo Saxon or English speaking origin. The balance of 22 per cent. shows no less than 31 different countries of origin, indicating the cosmopolitan nature and variety of our population.

British born:

Canada	617
Great Britain and Ireland	604
India	4
South Africa	3
Channel Islands	1
Bermuda	1
Newfoundland	1
Total	1,231

United States of America	-----	215
Total from Anglo Saxon or English speaking countries	1,446	
Austria	-----	102
Russia	-----	50
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	-----	36
Poland	-----	23
Germany	-----	16
Holland	-----	16
Galicia	-----	15
France	-----	12
Italy	-----	11
Greece	-----	9
Ukrainia	-----	9
Belgium	-----	8
Roumania	-----	8
Other European Countries	-----	23
China and Japan	-----	8
Mexico and South America	-----	4
Unknown	-----	50
	-----	400
Total Births, 1924	-----	1,846

From the complete report of Child Welfare Work made by the senior nurse, Miss Olive Bailey, the following excerpts are of interest and indicate the scope and value of the services rendered in securing a reduction in infant mortality.

"During the year 4,363 Child Welfare visits, 126 home visits and 67 pre-natal visits were made."

"The City Health Department Nurses assisted at the Provincial Child Welfare Clinics, held in room 604 Civic Block, Tuesday and Friday afternoons with Miss B. Emerson, R.N., in charge. Doctors Folinsbee and Leitch, specialists in children's diseases, are the attending physicians at these clinics. Each child is given a complete physical examination and advice is given regarding diet. All children having defects are referred to their family physicians. During the year 98 clinics were held, with an average attendance of 37 infants and pre-school age children, or a total attendance of 3,626."

Deaths from Communicable Diseases, Cancer and Pneumonia

	1924		1923	
	City Cases	Outside City	City Cases	Outside City
Cancer	62	37	45	23
Pneumonia	31	10	25	10
Broncho Pneumonia	26	2	23	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	24	9	18	15
Tuberculosis (all other forms)	7	7	5	5
Influenza	13	2	16	4
Scarlet Fever	8	2	2	2
Diphtheria	5	1	6	1
Measles	6	0	2	1
Whooping Cough	8	0	7	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	0
Sleeping Sickness	2	0	1	0
Congenital Syphilis	0	1	1	0
	193	72	152	63

The increase of almost 50 per cent. in deaths from Cancer as compared with 1923, is somewhat startling, there being 99 as compared with 68 in 1923.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City (including 1,000 acres water) -----	27,520 acres
Population (1921 census), approximately -----	60,000
Persons per acre of land -----	2.26
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths) -----	1,346
Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population -----	22.4
Still births -----	48
Births (excluding stillborn) -----	1,846
Birth rate per 1,000 population -----	30.7
Deaths (excluding stillborn) -----	500
Death rate per 1,000 population -----	8.3
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age (City cases only) -----	131
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births -----	70.9
Marriages -----	920
Rate of Marriages per 1,000 population -----	15.3

SCAVENGING AND GENERAL SANITATION

During the year a complete survey of the City was made by the Sanitary Inspectors and it was ascertained that there were 1,489 houses not yet connected up, though situated where water and sewer services were available. According to our By-laws and Provincial Regulations, these should be connected up, but owing to financial and economic conditions, it has not been considered advisable or possible to enforce these By-laws and Regulations in a drastic manner, which could accomplish very little and would probably be equivalent to confiscation of property in many cases. All new houses being built, however, are required to install plumbing where sewer and water mains exist.

During the year 358 plumbing permits were issued and of 199 new houses, approximately 150 were built where services were available and were connected up.

In general, the Scavenging of the City has been as well carried out by the City Engineer's Department as was possible with the limited appropriation available. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of obtaining clean and satisfactory conditions is general carelessness and indifference of many citizens in respect to the proper placing out of refuse for collection, and the provision of adequate containers for the disposition of ashes and garbage. It is necessary that citizens should be educated to exercise more care in this respect and to this end it is the intention to use court procedure to a greater extent during the next year to compel a more satisfactory compliance with Sanitary Regulations. Where gas fixtures have replaced coal and wood burners, ashes have ceased to be a problem, but the amount of garbage, paper and general combustible refuse has greatly increased. It is probable that a separate and more frequent garbage collection service will have to be provided as a result of the installation of gas services in certain parts of the City.

The water supply during the year has been kept free from any dangerous contamination and the bacteriological reports have been uniformly good. Only one case of typhoid fever has been reported among our citizens which is a testimony to the safety of our public water supply. The sedimentation basin was cleaned and repaired during the year, but unfortunately the contemplated new and additional sedimentation basin was not gone on with which would have greatly diminished the turbidity of our water supply during periods of high water. To produce a water supply above reproach it is important that additional sedimentation facilities should be provided at the earliest possible date.

The following is a brief summary of the excellent detailed report furnished by Chief Sanitary Inspector W. R. Graham:

The Clean Up Campaign was undertaken during the month of April and was carried out in a manner satisfactory to the Department. The total number of loads removed was 1,197. During 1923 the total was 903.

The number of complaints received regarding insanitary or unsatisfactory conditions during the year was 827, and in each case the necessary attention and action was taken.

The number of applications for license received during the year, requiring an inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors, was 1,239, while the total number of inspections made, including 2,581 re-inspections, was 10,397. For the abatement of nuisances and the necessary improvements and repairs, 3,125 written and verbal notices were served.

While the policy of the Health Department is to secure results without an undue resort to prosecutions, it was found necessary to prosecute in the police court in 27 cases during the year, convictions being secured and fine or costs imposed in all but three of these cases.

MEDICAL RELIEF

A great many cases of minor sickness and disease have been given attention at the office during the year. In co-operation and with the assistance of the Welfare Board and the University Clinic it has been possible to give service to many cases of illness among the poorer classes in our community and, where necessary, hospital care has been secured, all the hospitals having willingly opened their doors to the destitute and unfortunate on request.

FOOD AND MEAT INSPECTION

The safeguarding of the public from possible danger and financial loss, through buying unsafe or contaminated food supplies, has been effected to as great an extent as possible by the vigilance and industry of the Food, Milk and Dairy Inspectors whose reports are herewith attached. The Tuberculin testing of our dairy herds, carried on for the last two years, has been shown to be very effective in reducing the prevalence of tuberculosis to a minimum among our dairy herds.

BOARD OF HEALTH

During the year the Board of Health held 12 monthly regular meetings and three special meetings and all matters requiring consideration and attention have been dealt with in a most satisfactory manner.

BEECHMOUNT CEMETERY

During the year the cost of operating the Beechmount Cemetery has been \$1,692.16. Against this a revenue of \$1,690.50 has practically made it self sustaining.

Nevertheless the estimates for a Health Department should not be increased through the operation of a Civic Cemetery and it is desirable that the financing of this should be placed under another Department even though its operation might be continued under the Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The operation of the Infectious Disease Ambulance has been carried on by the Health Inspectors during the year, the revenue being \$1,089.05 and expenditures \$1,193.14, showing a deficit of \$103.09 on operation and nothing for depreciation. The large repairs found necessary during the year have accounted for this increase in operating expense, which the previous year was only \$656.12, with a revenue of \$727.40 or a surplus against depreciation of \$71.28.

In concluding this report it is proper to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation the Health Department has had from the Medical Department of the School Board, the Hospital Board, the University Clinic, the Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Scavenging Department, the Police Department, the City Commissioners and the Members of the Medical Profession.

Yours very truly,
T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report, 1924

January 8th, 1925.

Dr. T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to submit the following report on the work of Food Inspection for the year ending December 31st, 1924.

During the past year a regular inspection of premises and foodstuffs in restaurants, hotel-kitchens, bakeries, meat markets, grocery, fruit and confectionery stores, city markets and abattoirs under City inspection, has been carried out.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year by this branch of the Department.

CITY OF EDMONTON

Number of inspections made.....	8,598
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Meat Inspection

No. of quarters of beef inspected.....	14,448
No. of triangles of beef inspected.....	15
No. of loins of beef inspected.....	12
No. of ribs of beef inspected.....	10
No. of carcasses of hogs inspected.....	3,456
No. of carcasses of mutton inspected.....	1,377
No. of carcasses of veal inspected.....	4,050½
No. of quarters of veal inspected.....	8

Meats Inspected and Condemned

No. of carcasses of beef condemned.....	41
No. of triangles of beef condemned.....	15
No. of portions of beef condemned.....	170
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned.....	12
No. of portions of hogs condemned.....	449
No. of portions of mutton condemned.....	127
No. of carcasses of veal condemned.....	33
No. of quarters of veal condemned.....	8
No. of portions of veal condemned.....	9

Meats Inspected and Rejected

No. of carcasses of beef rejected.....	1
No. of quarters of beef rejected.....	3
No. of carcasses of hogs rejected.....	1
No. of carcasses of veal rejected.....	5

Foodstuffs Condemned

	Lbs.
Beef.....	19,343
Pork.....	7,292½
Mutton.....	262
Veal.....	2,934
Fish.....	182½
Fowl.....	116
Fruit.....	2,322
Vegetables.....	3,781
Flour.....	150
Canned Goods.....	9,632
Butter.....	29
Eggs (125 dozen).....	179
Sundries.....	222
Total number of lbs. of foodstuffs condemned	46,445

Samples of Foodstuffs Submitted to the Provincial Analyst

February. Meat complained of bought from a meat market.
Result—Normal.

March. Sample of salt.
Result—Free from adulteration.

June. One tin of cheese.
Result—A spore bearing aerobic bacillus isolated
(8 four ounce tins condemned).

Respectfully submitted,
L. H. SWAIL, V.S.,
Chief Food Inspector.

Annual Report, 1924

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

March 10th, 1925.

DR. T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

DEAR SIR:

I herewith submit the following report on the inspection of dairies for the year ending December 31st, 1924.

Six hundred and forty-six (646) applications for dairy licenses were received, four hundred and ninety-seven (497) of which come under my report as follows:

	Totals	Granted	Refused	In Abeyance
Local and within 15 mile radius of City-----	322	312	7	3
Beaumont-----	6	5	1	
Bittern Lake-----	4	4		
Calmar-----	1	1		
Deville-----	1	1		
Dinant (near Camrose)-----	1	1		
Ferintosh (Red Deer Lake)-----	1	1		
Gwynne-----	1	1		
Leduc-----	23	23		
Millet-----	47	47		
Morinville-----	2	2		
Riviere Qui Barre-----	1	1		
St. Albert-----	7	7		
Spruce Grove-----	3	3		
Stony Plain-----	2	2		
Tofield-----	27	27		
Volmer-----	2	2		
Wetaskiwin-----	46	45	1	
Totals-----	497	485	9	3

Two licenses were suspended for periods of six days and eleven days respectively.

Number of inspections made was----- 1,476

Included herewith is a report on the progress made by the Department of Agriculture Health of Animals Branch, on the Tuberculin tests which have been carried out under the Edmonton Municipal Tuberculosis Order.

The policy of this Branch is as follows:

In case no reactors are found on initial test the herd is tested annually, in case reactors are found the herd is retested every 60 days until no further reactors are found; the herd must then pass two semi-annual tests before being placed on a yearly basis.

These figures include only those dairies on the active list as on December 31st, 1924, and do not include herds tested prior to relinquishment or indefinite suspension of license. The column shown as "Official" denotes that the animals were additions to herds either after the first or subsequent tests and for which no compensation was paid to the owner for animals which reacted to the test. These animals were again tested in sixty (60) days before being permitted to enter the herd and shown as "first" test under "M.T.O." First test also includes the natural increase of all herds under test.

EDMONTON MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1922-24

Total Tests made and Reactors removed as on above date.

	Official	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
Tests-----	1,819	20,073	12,050	6,774	3,438	1,482	421	95	32	1
Reactors-----	29	1,226	89	18	9	4	nil	nil	nil	nil
Per cent-----	1.59	6.107	0.738	0.265	.26	.269	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total Tests-----							46,185			
Reactors-----								1,375		

CITY OF EDMONTON

By Districts as follows:

1. City of Edmonton. Permits 640.

	Official	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
Tests-----	242	1,221	353	20	8	3	2	1	nil	nil
Reactors-----	2	39	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Per cent-----	0.83	3.19	0.28	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

2. Edmonton District. Licenses 320.

	Official	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
Tests-----	1,324	11,958	7,603	4,709	2,700	1,308	396	91	32	1
Reactors-----	27	1,057	84	15	8	3	nil	nil	nil	nil
Per cent-----	2.39	8.839	1.10	0.138	0.295	0.229	nil	nil	nil	nil

Herds in which Reactors were found-----148 46.25%

Herds in which no Reactors were found---172 53.75%

Reactors	1st Test	Herds	148	Reactors	1,057
Reactors	2nd Test	Herds	40	Reactors	84
Reactors	3rd Test	Herds	12	Reactors	15
Reactors	4th Test	Herds	8	Reactors	8
Reactors	5th Test	Herds	3	Reactors	3

3. Leduc, Millet and Wetaskiwin Districts. Licenses 123.

	Official	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
Tests-----	213	5,020	2,956	1,430	379	151	23	3	nil	nil
Reactors-----	nil	80	2	3	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
Per cent-----	nil	1.59	0.067	0.209	0.264	0.66	nil	nil	nil	nil

Herds in which Reactors were found----23 18.7 %

Herds in which no Reactors were found---100 81.30%

Reactors	1st Test	Herds	23	Reactors	80
Reactors	2nd Test	Herds	2	Reactors	2
Reactors	3rd Test	Herds	1	Reactors	3
Reactors	4th Test	Herds	1	Reactors	1
Reactors	5th Test	Herds	1	Reactors	1

Mr._____, Leduc, lost 38 head on the 1st Test, 2 on the 2nd, 3 on the 3rd and one on the 5th. Total 44 head.

Mr._____, Millet, lost 14 head on the 1st Test, 1 on the 2nd, and 1 on the 4th test. Total 16 head. These two herds account for 60 out of a total of 87 Reactors in these districts.

4. Tofield and East. Licensed premises 33.

	Official	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth
Tests-----	40	1,874	1,138	625	342	20	nil	nil	nil	nil
Reactors-----	nil	50	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Per cent-----	nil	2.667	0.175	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Herds in which Reactors were found---12 36.36%

Herds in which no Reactors were found---21 63.63%

Reactors	1st Test	Herds	12	Reactors	50
Reactors	2nd Test	Herds	2	Reactors	2

It is interesting to note that 36 out of 52 Reactors found in this district were in two herds, 18 in each. One of these herds had its origin in a badly infected herd in the Edmonton district.

Groups 1 and 2 illustrate very clearly the influence of grouping on the spread of bovine tuberculosis, while group 2, compared with groups 3 and 4, illustrates the rapid spread of infection caused by importation and interchange of dairy animals as practised by the larger commercial dairies near urban centres.

The vast majority of reactors found in country herds were pure bred animals introduced with the object of improving the purchaser's herds.

Respectfully submitted,
C. ELLINGER,
Dairy Inspector.

Annual Report, 1924

DR. T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to submit the following report on the work of Milk Inspection for the year 1924.

During the year six hundred and two (602) samples were obtained from milk vendors and submitted for bacteria count. Of these in eleven cases the plates were spoiled by the growth of spreaders and no count could be obtained. The results of the count are as tabulated according to months, the per cent. being also given of those up to 100,000 and from 100,000 to 200,000.

	Under 100,000	%	100,000— 200,000		200,000— 300,000		300,000— 400,000		400,000— 500,000		One Million	Over One Million	Spreading	Total Samples
January-----	31	72	5	12	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	43
February-----	36	74	4	8	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	49
March-----	45	79	8	14	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	57
April-----	36	69	4	8	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	0	52
May-----	41	68	5	8	5	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	60
June-----	25	57	4	9	2	1	1	1	2	7	2	2	2	44
July-----	28	62	8	18	2	1	0	0	2	3	3	1	1	45
August-----	26	46	8	14	4	1	4	4	6	7	1	1	1	57
September-----	35	55	4	6	2	3	2	2	7	10	1	1	1	64
October-----	30	68	5	11	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	44
November-----	22	55	6	15	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	40
December-----	29	62	5	11	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	47
Total-----	384	--	66	--	37	15	13	33	43	11	602			
Per cent.-----	65.0		11.2		6.2	2.5	2.2	5.6	7.3					

Thus 65 per cent. of the samples gave results under 100,000 and another 11 per cent. under 200,000. The results on the whole are rather parallel with those of last year. The high counts as usual were almost all obtained during the warm weather of the summer. As has been previously pointed out the results are necessarily not so good as the milk represented, as any vendor having a high count has samples taken with more than the usual frequency until the trouble is righted.

Five hundred and ninety-nine (599) samples of milk from vendors gave on examination an average butter fat content of 3.95%. There is a fairly well marked minimum in May or June when the average is about three and three-quarter per cent. ($3\frac{3}{4}\%$), and a maximum in October of four and one-quarter per cent. ($4\frac{1}{4}\%$). The highest test obtained was 6.6% butter fat and the lowest 2.8%, this being the only one going below the legal limit of 3%. In addition to these nine (9) private samples were brought in for test. These gave an average butter fat content of 4.83% and the remarkable variation of from 2.4% to 8.2%. The average butter fat content of all milk samples examined was 3.97%. Three (3) special samples of cream tested gave an average butter fat content of 33 $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Practically all the milk samples were examined for sediment and useful follow-up work was done by the Dairy Inspector in cases where these showed that more care was needed in handling the milk. The tests on the whole were quite good.

One hundred and fifty-eight (158) applications for license to sell milk were handled. One hundred and fifty-one (151) were approved for license, four (4) were reported against, and three (3) for various reasons were undisposed of at the close of the year. Two hundred and four (204) visits were made in this connection.

Considerable time was taken up again in connection with the tuberculin testing of cows inside the City. All duly licensed cows inside the City have now had at least one test. One prosecution was taken for keeping a cow without the necessary license.

Special supervision as previously was given to the swimming pools to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water and solutions made up and supplied for control work. Out of 263 samples of pool water 215 or 82.4% gave bacteria counts of one hundred or less per cubic centimeter, twenty-one from one hundred to five hundred, ten more up to two thousand and fifteen above two thousand. This is a particularly fine showing in view especially of the large crowds they have occasionally had to handle and speaks well for the care and interest taken by the pool attendants.

Yours respectfully,
H. C. GRAHAM,
Milk Inspector and Chemist.